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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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ONE YEAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.

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352

HOW WILL SOCIALISM COME?

Victor L. Berger Writes of the Transition Period.

SOCIALISM is the name of an epoch of civilization—the next epoch; if our civilization is to continue.

We must not expect that the Socialist era will come all at once. Neither capitalism nor feudalism arose "at a certain date," nor can the Socialist form of society have its beginning on any fixed day.

Resides, although capitalistic society has already passed its zenith, yet even at the present day feudalism holds a very important place in modern society. This is the case not only in Germany, spite of its high economic development, but also in England, the "classic land" of capitalism.

Just so with any revolution. Capitalism will not vanish in one day, in one year or in one decade. Even after the triumph of the working class, the commonwealth cannot take upon itself all kinds of production.

Many industries today are not concentrated, and therefore are not ripe for collective production. Some will become so in time, others perhaps will not. The editor of this paper is no prophet and will not attempt to predict details.

However, the trusts are now showing the Social-Democrats how they must do it, only the Socialists will have to do it from a Socialist standpoint and for the benefit of all the people.

But it is not necessary nor possible that all industries should be immediately taken over by the Socialist government.

Every branch of production controlled by a trust, as well as all industries which could be conducted on a similar scale, besides railways, telegraphs, mines, etc., will of course become collective public property and will be managed by the national government.

But there is a whole class of industries (for instance farming) which are not yet ready to be worked on this large scale, or which are liable to be decentralized by the technical perfection of the methods of transmitting power. Many small industries have again become possible on account of the transmission of electric power. These without any objection can remain in private hands. I refer to certain petty industries, as well as to culture.

In other cases the Socialist society can give the opportunity for the formation of co-operative associations, which together with the model industries conducted by the state, will raise the level of the working class to a degree hardly credible at the present time.

The chief reason why workingmen's co-operative associations have been impossible hitherto, has even now been partly removed by the trusts, and of course will be of still less account at the rise of the political power of the proletariat.

The trusts show how a regulated business can be done. The management of the co-operative workingmen's association of the future will find out what the demand is and determine the amount and method of the production. During the transition period the sale of products may take place exactly as at present, only subject to regulation by the state.

In the trusts, the capitalist class even now plays the most superfluous role in the world.

Indeed, in the trusts the capitalist class are already expropriated to a certain extent.

The smaller investors who are the great majority no longer have anything to control, and only draw their profits. Their industries are apparently the property of the shareholders; but what sort of property is that of which one has not the free disposal? They are no longer produce what they will, nor at what price they will, nor with what workmen they will; all is prescribed to them by the management of the trust. Properly speaking, they are only profit-receivers.

The trusts are ready now for a change of ownership.

But Wisconsin has been fiercely criticized for a provision in its platform to have the nation "buy out" the trusts and pay the net value.

And yet Karl Kautsky, Emil Vandervelde, Wilhelm Liebknecht, and even Karl Marx, speak of compensation.

Engels wrote in 1894: "We do not consider the indemnity of the proprietors as an impossibility whatever may be the circumstances. How many times has not Karl Marx expressed to me the opinion that if we could buy up the whole crowd, it would really be the cheapest way of relieving ourselves of them."

Vandervelde says: "There is no doubt that the expropriation without indemnity with the resistance, the troubles, the bloody disturbances which it would not fail to produce, would be in the end most costly." (Collectivism, Kerr edition, page 155.)

In discussing the question of compensation, Karl Kautsky, the most radical theorist of the German Social-Democracy, says:

"There are a number of reasons which indicate that a proletarian regime will seek the road of compensation and payment of the capitalists and land owners." (Social Revolution, Kerr edition, page 118.)

In another place (on page 113) Kautsky says: "A portion of the factories, mines, etc., could be sold directly to the laborers who are working them, and could be henceforth operated co-operatively; another portion could be sold to the co-operatives of distribution, and still another to the communities or the states."

"It is clear, however, that capital would find its most extensive and generous purchaser in the state or municipalities, and for this very reason the majority of industries would pass into possession of the states and municipalities. That the Social-Democrats when they came into control would strive consciously for this solution is well understood."

Well understood? Yes, everywhere excepting in America.

Of course, all industries of national magnitude would be carried on by the government. For smaller industries, wherever necessary, the government could make some agreement with the co-operative associations of workers. We speak of the transition period.

In this transition period, the Socialist government can of course lend the necessary capital to the co-operative societies and furnish suitable guarantees. The government in this transition period will have at its disposal quite different powers than at present. For instance, it will have a monopoly of all water power, coal mines, railroads, rivers, electrical plants, etc.

So perhaps for a time a state of affairs may arise which will combine at the same time three forms of production. That is, the capitalistic form in petty industries, where goods will be produced for the market; the co-operative form in which the products will be for use and also for sale; and the purely Socialistic, where the government will carry on production for use only, and the production will not take the form of wares at all.

That all this will take place peacefully, we do not maintain. It will surely not come peacefully if the people are not armed. Riots and bloodshed are not at all desirable, nor will they help civilization.

Besides, I do not believe that one great revolution can turn topsy-turvy the whole civilized world, and undo or make superfluous any economic development as outlined here.

Capitalism was necessary to give mankind dominion over the forces of nature, which is now insured by our scientific attainments. Considered in itself, capitalism has by no means reached that stage of development where it becomes impossible.

On the contrary, in the trust system, capitalism has just stepped into a new phase, the duration of which is unlimited according to our present light.

Of course, from a civilizing force, capitalism has already become a menace to civilization. But that does not affect its vitality! However, the tendencies which oppose it have now gathered such great strength that a thorough change must not indeed—but can take place, if the working class understands its mission.

In conclusion, let me say that the world's history is always made by men, and is not a mere natural process as some Marxists want us to believe.

Victor L. Berger.

CLASS PUNISHMENTS VS EVEN-HANDED JUSTICE!

On February 16 in Milwaukee, one Robert Herrns, a snow shoveler, stole a FIFTEEN CENT tooth brush from a drug store. He claimed he only borrowed it. He was kept locked up. Justice Ries, presiding in the Police Court, sentenced him to SIXTY DAYS IN THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

On April 24, Frank G. Bigelow, president of the U. S. Bankers' Association, admitted taking ONE MILLION, FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the funds of the First National Bank of Milwaukee and was arrested by the U. S. marshal. He was NOT kept locked up. What do you suppose the capitalist courts will do with him when it is time to pronounce sentence?

Let us see:
Here is the proposition: A poor man steals a value of FIFTEEN CENTS and is deprived of his liberty for SIXTY DAYS. He is cross chaven, dressed in felon's raiment and put at hard labor.

Now if a poor man must serve SIXTY DAYS for stealing FIFTEEN CENTS, how long must a rich man serve for stealing a MILLION AND A HALF?

Let us figure it out! This poor man's sentence would mean a term of 400 days for every dollar stolen. A theft of a million and a half would therefore call for a sentence of SIX HUNDRED MILLION DAYS, or ONE MILLION, SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE YEARS!

Let us for humanity's sake throw off the one million years, and the six hundred and forty-three thousand years and even the eight hundred years, which leaves THIRTY-FIVE YEARS.

Now who imagines that Bunker Bigelow will ever have to serve thirty-five years in prison! HE'S NO COMMON TOOTH BRUSH THIEF, YOU MUST REMEMBER!

"What will Madam Grundy say?"
We don't care!

Our review of the Labor bills killed by the Wisconsin "reform" legislature will appear next week.

By the way, Bunker Bigelow also considered Socialism immoral. He said it would mean robbery, and therefore he was opposed to it! How many people want to take advice from the Bigelow type of successful men—the Bigelows exposed, or still to be exposed!

One of the Japanese Socialist papers recently published half tone cuts of the two Socialist editors sent to prison for criticizing the conduct of the government. In front of them each comrade had a package of Socialist books to read and study while in prison—a case of going to school to Socialism at the expense of the enemy!

President Frank G. Bigelow, of the 1st National Bank, Milwaukee, one of the owners of the Milwaukee Sentinel, the Milwaukee street railway company, the Wisconsin Telephone company, president of the National Bankers' Association, and one of Milwaukee's "eminently respectable" and safe business men, was caught red-handed in a defalcation of a million and a quarter of dollars of depositors' money from the bank, last week, and was put under arrest. An assistant cashier and two bookkeepers were mixed up in the rascality and helped to cook the books to hide the thefts, which had been going on for some time. Bigelow is a fine specimen of the crooked "leading" citizen and corporation monkey-worker, and had been for years a partner in the fine deals of the late Postmaster Henry C. Payne and other men of that ilk. During the Northern Pacific trouble Payne got him appointed one of the government receivers for that road. Locally, he was one of a number of corporation men who had an unseemly hand in politics and did his share to help Mayor Rose turn the city administration into a feeder for corporation greed. Under his charge the bank was mixed up in numerous shady deals, the Henry Herman affair, for instance, and by happening upon a knowledge of part of this, a local newspaper man was able to hold Herman up for several hundred dollars of hush money. The final undoing of Bigelow resulted from the recent slump in the wheat market. He had been gambling with the bank's money and got in deeper and deeper. It was a matter of common knowledge that he had had a hand in several deals in the past, yet the "solid," upright directors of the bank, for whose individual success in life many people had suffered, permitted him to continue—in fact were so mixed up with him that they had no desire to disentangle themselves from him.

The Bigelow case is typical. Business life of modern times is peopled with whitened sepulchers, men "eminently respectable" simply because not yet exposed. And it is corrupt simply because the capitalist system makes it so. Men of the Bigelow type are simply the full fruition of a system that represses the better instincts of life and sets up in the high places of business those most wolfish, most conscienceless, most adroit and predatory.

Capitalism stirs the hidden springs of human feeling and sympathy in a man and makes him truly citizen and comrade. And yet we see church—at least some portions of it—refuses to hail with joy this wonderful force for human goodness!

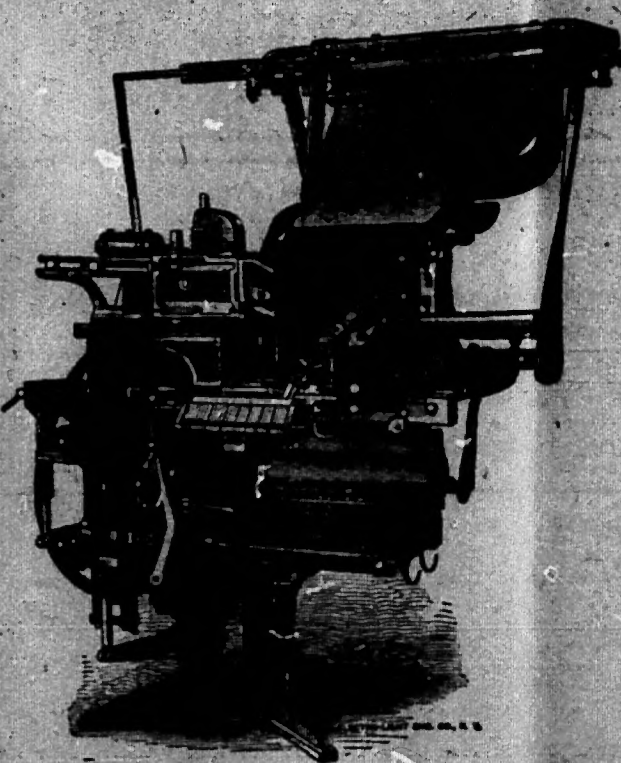
By the way, Mr. Worker, did you ever cast an old party ballot for what you really wanted? Didn't the ballot you cast always stand for some policy the capitalists in control of the old parties tried to make you think you wanted? Honest, now!

Do not miss an opportunity these days to make a convert or to sow the good seed of economic emancipation. We are getting face to face with capitalism in all its livid fury and every soldier gained adds strength to our arms. Spread as much literature as you can—keep at it persistently!

Every city newspaper is filled with the pitfalls of the modern business sharks—get-rich-quick schemes, plantation stock, wild-cat mining games, and what not. It is all bait for suckers, and capitalism claims that a new sucker is born every minute. The other day a man in Marinette, Wis., packed up all his belongings and with his family made a trip to Lebanon, Mo., where he supposed he was the owner of a tract of fertile land for which he had paid over every cent he had in the world. On arriving at Lebanon he found that he had been grossly swindled and that the land he had paid for was rocky and absolutely worthless. Capitalism inevitably breeds swindlers.

MORE ABOUT THE LINO TYPE AND JOB PLANT

A Grand Instantaneous Response. Already \$99.50 Pledged.



erecting, gas and electric attaching, etc., will cost \$4000.00. Of this about \$1100.00 is required at once, \$725.00 one year after the machine is received, the balance in two years or more, in monthly or quarterly installments with interest. Type for setting our advertisements and outfit for making-up will cost about \$700.00 on which \$400.00 must be paid at once. For our job work we have in mind a plant now doing \$6000.00 of work per year, which can be had for about \$1800.00. On this one third must be paid down and with several hundred dollars for stock and cash on hand makes up the total of \$2300.00 necessary now. The balance of \$4200.00 will take care of itself. It can be paid from the savings made. Indeed, it can be shown that the profit lies on us and which we are now compelled to pay is so great that this plant can be cleared of all debt in three years. Yet, to accomplish this we must have the cash and there is where we are up against it. But if all of our readers will help, it won't be so difficult.

Below is a list of contributions pledged to date. Wouldn't it be nice to see YOUR name in the list next week?

John Hasemann	\$5.00	H. L. Nahin	5.00
P. Mueller	5.00	Louis Baier	2.50
E. Ziegler	5.00	J. Rummel	5.00
W. R. Tews	5.00	G. Skube	10.00
Max E. Binner	6.00	Fred. Jone	5.00
C. D. Thompson	5.00	E. H. Rooney	5.00
C. P. Dietz	5.00	E. K.	5.00
E. H. Thomas	5.00	S. F. Hawkins	5.00
Richard Elmer	5.00	Frederic Heath	5.00
W. A. Arnold	5.00		
Jack Hunter	5.00		
		Total	\$99.50

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ENEMY.

EXPOSURES IN NEW YORK.

New York, April 24.—Promising to report to the legislature next Friday, the Stevens gas committee has finished its investigation so far as taking testimony is concerned, and will begin secret sessions for the purpose of sifting the evidence and making up its findings.

In the real business of getting at the cost of manufacture and distribution of light, however, the committee achieved substantial results. The result will be a unanimous report to the legislature for a bill reducing the price of lighting and giving the city the power to operate a municipal electric light plant.

The investigation developed the following important facts:

That the lighting industry in this city is controlled by an absolute monopoly.

That the lighting companies are heavily overcapitalized and that the public is paying large dividends on watered stock.

That the gas companies are selling for \$1 a thousand cubic feet of gas which costs them only 35 cents to produce and about 20 cents to distribute, making a profit of nearly 100 per cent.

That the electric light companies are selling current at a maximum price of 15 cents a kilowatt hour, while the cost of production and distribution is only about 8 cents.

That the electric light companies control the electric conduit subways, and that the subway companies have made enormous profits and have not paid anything in excess of the 10 per cent on cost of construction as provided by law.

THE GAS HOLD-UP IN MILWAUKEE.

Last week we printed an exposure of the Gas Light company of Milwaukee and the work it has undertaken for the capitalists of the country to stamp out Socialism in Milwaukee, to prevent it from also getting formidable at other points.

We may be pardoned this week if we pay a little attention to the Gas Light company itself and show what special interest it has in heading off Social-Democratic control of legislation in Wisconsin.

Also it is a duty to show what sort of a game it is playing on the people of Milwaukee—especially as gas is become as much a necessity of living in modern city conditions as water and coal. A good many of the working class still stick to Rockefeller's oil, it is true, but there are enough of them that use gas to warrant us in laying the following facts before them.

Now we insist that the Gas Light company, and almost any other milk-and-honey corporation, make up some of the most extortionate vampires of the many that infest the modern city.

We claim—and we dare the Gas Light company to even attempt to prove us wrong—that the Milwaukee Gas Light company makes ONE THOUSAND AND FIFTY PER CENT PROFIT off of a large part of the gas it supplies to its consumers. We will give you our proofs further on.

We claim that the people who use its product ARE SWINDLED EVERY DAY IN THE QUALITY OF THE GAS WHICH THEY PAY SUCH A HIGH PRICE FOR.

The same company also owns the plant at Grand Rapids, Mich., and some time ago hit upon a policy by which they could ally the mutterings of the consumers whom they were robbing. This consisted in a "publicity and accommodation" department, on which it was found well worth while to spend quite a sum of money, for it bought silence and docility on the part of the people.

Through these departments certain reading space was bought in the daily papers and articles praising the quality of gas, the generosity of the company, the folly of municipally-owned gas plants, etc., etc., were published exactly like other news in order to fool the people into thinking the papers were themselves writing the articles. Also articles containing interviews with various business men, all praising the company's public spirit and desire to please were published and in time it tended to create a public sentiment and enabled the company to pluck the people and keep their good will meantime. It also helped them when they had legislative schemes to work through.

In the accommodation department a corps of men were employed to immediately attend to all complaints and to satisfy such complaints by their promptness and willingness to make things right. All this cost money, of course, but it was worth a good deal of money to be rid of the opposition of the more wide awake people.

The past year these methods were taken up in Milwaukee, where there was an added reason—that of bowling down the Socialists, who were quite likely to expose the company's extortions if they got in power and to prevent it from getting favorable special legislation.

The daily papers were first bought up, and long articles, falsely appearing to be original with the papers themselves, were published. An anti-Socialism department was secured in the Daily News, Father Kress's twelve lectures against us were printed line for line in the Daily Journal, and finally the articles against Socialism were brought together in a book and supplied to the legislators at Madison in the hope of getting corporation legislation out of them, in spite of the Social-Democrats. Besides this it has its retinue of retained lawyers to do spellbinding stunts before law making bodies, although one brush with the Socialist aldermen before a committee meeting of the Milwaukee council was all one of their attorneys could stand and he left the room without replying to the arguments against him.

SOME FACTS THEY DARE NOT DENY!

As a rule the gas supplied to consumers is supposed to contain 750 units of heat, which also indicates its illuminating strength. In order to make the profits take care of the stock which had been watered five times over, the company finally reduced the strength of its gas to 480 units.

Less than a year ago the company to get rid of a dangerous rival, came to an agreement with the Semet-Solvay company by which it agreed to take its product of coke gas off its hands. At what price, do you suppose? At the price of FIFTEEN CENTS a thousand cubic feet!

That would mean that you, Mr. Consumer, would be paying 80 cents and \$1 for gas that cost the company only fifteen cents. But it is really worse than that!

The Semet-Solvay gas contains 800 heat units. What does the Milwaukee company do but take this fifteen cent gas and dilute it down about half and then send it out to you through its mains at the regular rate!

In other words THE GAS YOU PAY A DOLLAR FOR COSTS THE GAS LIGHT COMPANY NOT OVER EIGHT CENTS! Now do you see the point! A profit of 1,250 per cent ought to enable the company to line its pockets and set aside some also for the purpose of the purchase of the newspapers.

It's your money that pays for all that dishonest stuff in the papers. Your money is used to set you against the idea of the people supplying their own gas—which in all common sense they ought to do.

You cannot believe all this, you say? You cannot believe that you are paying a dollar for eight cent gas? Where are our proofs?

Here are the proofs. Our information comes straight from a man who saw the agreement with the Semet-Solvay company after it was drawn up. Now do you see why the Gas Light company dare not deny our charge!

The city can protect the people against scales that give false weight—but why does it not protect you from false weights in gas? Because it would rather serve the corporations, that's why!

We take the following from a Milwaukee paper:

Three sharp rap resounded through the court room, number in its decorations, still more somber by reason of the weather outside. As the echo of each rap died away the surprise of the large audience, which filled the visitors' and attorneys' galleries, grew and involuntarily some few arose. The third rap had died away the entire audience stood erect. Then came the drawing of Court Clerk Capt. Tom Allen.

"Hear ye, hear ye, the United States Court of Appeals is now in session."

As his glance found every person standing in due reverent attitude, Crier Allen continued:

"The honorable, the judges of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals."

The three judges, led by Judge Peter J. Grosscup of Chicago, clad in their black silk flowing robes, and by that time had taken the bench and taken

their places on the bench.

"God save the United States and this honorable court," cried the crier, as with a fourth rap he seated the hushed audience.

A funeral service could not have been more solemn and impressive.

After reading the above we rubbed our eyes and wondered if after all, this country had broken away from the toadyism of monarchical countries! What a pity it was that some protesting American could not have entered that sacred court room with a stocking full of mud and freely laid about him with it, not even neglecting to say it to His Worship, Judge Grosscup, full in the face, for being one of the actors in such a disgusting scene!

WISCONSIN SOCIALIST LAW-MAKERS

What they are About and How they are Succeeding.

IN THE LEGISLATURE: Senate—Jacob Rummel, Assembly—Edmund Bernar, Frederick Brockhausen, W. J. Alldridge, A. Strehlow.
IN THE CITY COUNCIL, MILWAUKEE: Albert J. Welch, Frederic Heath, Edmund T. Melma, Gustave Wild, Emil Seidel, Carl Malowski, Henry W. Grant, Edward Schranz, Nicolas Petersen.
IN THE COUNTY BOARD, MILWAUKEE: Frank Bones, James Sheehan, Charles Jeske, Gustav Gerdt.
IN RACINE: Fourth ward—J. E. Decker, ald.; John Puida, supervisor. Fifth ward—L. P. Christianson, ald.; Geo. Poulsen, superv. Ninth ward—W. J. Kosterman, ald.; Wm. Dittmar, superv.
IN MANITOWOC: Henry Stolze, mayor.

Madison, Wis., April 24.
 Joint Resolution No. 19 A—Killed.
 Assembly Bill No. 14—Killed.
 Assembly Bill No. 351—Killed.
 Assembly Bill No. 315A—Killed.
 Assembly Bill No. 549—Killed.
 Assembly Bill No. 397—Killed.
 The slaughter still continues. This is the record of the La Follette Legislature for the last week. It shows in a nut-shell just where the administration stands upon workmen measures. All of the above were Socialist bills which were introduced into the Legislature with the object of bettering the condition of the laborers of Wisconsin. Many of them have been killed without even having the roll call taken. But then there'll be a reckoning by and by, and woe to the legislator who cannot show a favorable record to his workmen constituents!

The Committee on Manufactures and Labor, realizing the good points in one of our measures which called for the installation of fans and ventilators in those rooms in which emery wheels and emery belts are used, smothered our bill in the committee room and reported back to the Assembly a measure which is very similar to it. This bill has passed the Assembly and is now before the Senate. This will give the readers of the Herald an idea of how Socialist "thunder" can be stolen by the old party legislators. This same committee amended Comrade Strehlow's bill calling for the inspection of scaffolding used in construction work and reported it back to the Assembly. It also has been passed and sent up to the Senate. The Socialist measure giving the cities the right to own and operate their municipal ice plants has been advanced to a third reading and will probably be passed by the Assembly.



Stop! That Run-

ing down town to do your shopping, when you know that you can save both, time and money, by trading here. Why? Reasons enough, just compare our running expenses with those of any down-town store and it will amaze you to know how they are actually forced to charge enormous profits. We are in a position to undersell, and what's more, we do so. Just try us and see if you will not bear us out in this statement.

10c Rubber Dressing Combs	5c
20c Men's Spring-weight Underwear	18c
75c Alarm Clocks	49c
25c Bromo Seltzer	19c
5c Ladies' Hemstitched Colored Border Handkerchief	2c
15c Children's Stockings, all sizes	9c
5c Bar Wool Soap	2c
5c Unbleached Sheeting	2c

BITKERS
 THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY.
 COR. FOND DU LAC, 15th & 11th STS.
 Milwaukee, Wis.

interesting reading for our Republican and Democratic friends.
 The bill which lowers the amount of one's wages exempt from garnishment from \$60.00 to \$30.00 per month has been passed by the Senate and forwarded the governor for his signature. The Socialists and the Wisconsin Federation of Labor have filed their objections with the governor, telling him of the miserable condition of the workers and asking him to veto the measure. It is doubtful if he will do so.

Ira Cross.

Last week, in the Milwaukee county board, our Socialist supervisors threw a bomb into the camp of the profit sharks that kept things lively for the greater part of a week, and which will save for better uses over a hundred thousand dollars of the county money. Here is the way of it: The county is about to build a viaduct and the old party officials had fixed things so that instead of paying off the bonds year by year, they were to all run and mature at the same time and thus dump into capitalism's lap a nice lot of interest during all the intervening years. The old party representatives were therefore trying to make the viaduct cost the people as much as possible in order to enrich investors. Then Supervisor Jeske put in the following resolution:

WHEREAS, A resolution now pending before the Board of Supervisors of Milwaukee County provides for the issue of bonds in the sum of \$400,000 to bear interest at 4 per cent per annum for the construction of the Grand Avenue viaduct; and,

WHEREAS, Said resolution proposes to raise by taxation during each and every year for twenty years the sum of \$22,500 principal and \$18,000 for interest; and,

WHEREAS, The various sums thus raised annually for the payment of the principal of said sum would lie idle or be deposited in banks yielding either no interest or a very low rate; and,

WHEREAS, A large sum, probably exceeding \$100,000, would be saved to the people of Milwaukee County if the bonds were to be paid as fast as the annual tax levied for the payment of the principal of said bonds and that the amount raised for interest the first year be \$18,000, for the second year \$17,000, for the third year \$16,200 and so on being diminished each year in the sum of \$900.

It was referred to a committee, of course, but the wise heads of the body sneered at it and said such a change was out of the question. Under the surface they were angry. The committee was to meet last Monday morning, but the members didn't show up. Our representatives waited round the committee room for an hour or so and finally word came that the meeting would not be held as the powers that be had decided that the resolutions were all right and would be favorably carried at the next board meeting. The reason for this change of front was not hard to find. The board was so divided in the effort to carry out the viaduct proposition that the four

Social-Democratic votes would be necessary to put it through.

Our supervisors are also after the South Milwaukee supervisors and have asked the district attorney for an opinion as to the legality of their remaining in the board, the town having failed to hold an election this Spring, as required by law. Formerly the county towns elected their supervisors for two-year terms, but this was changed a year or two ago. Apparently the town in question was under the impression that the old law was still in force.

Hints for the Impossible to Crack

BY CARL D. THOMPSON.

I.
 You say that we ought not to have immediate demands in our platform. What will you do with the Communist Manifesto? It has a long list of immediate demands. See Kerr edition, page 33, and Debs edition, page 45. What will you do with the platform of the Social-Democratic party of Germany? It has over forty "immediate demands." You will find a translation of this platform in Liebknecht's pamphlet, "Socialism, What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish." What will you do with the platform of the French Socialist Party; of the Belgian, of the Austrian, of the Social-Democratic Federation, and of the Independent Labor Party of England? Every one of these platforms have long lists of so-called "immediate demands."

Isn't it a fact, Mr. Impossibleist, that the only species like you in the world is one Daniel De Leon?

II.
 You say that it is ridiculous to talk, as Wisconsin comrades do in their platform, about paying for public utilities. What will you do with Marx, who used to say repeatedly, "If we could buy up the whole crowd it would really be the cheapest way of relieving ourselves of them." (Collectivism, p. 155). What will you do with Engels, who wrote in 1894: "We do not at all consider the indemnification of the proprietors as an impossibility, whatever may be the circumstances." What will you say to Vandervelde, the eminent and scholarly leader of the Belgian Socialist movement, who says: "Expropriation without indemnity with the resistance, the troubles, the bloody disturbances which it would not fail to produce, would be in the end the most costly." (Collectivism, p. 155). And what will you do with Kautsky: "There are a number of reasons which indicate that a proletarian regime will seek the road of compensation, and payment of the capitalist and landowners." (Social Revolution, p. 118). Further, in discussing this method, he says: "A portion of the factories, ruins, etc., could be sold directly to the laborers, who are working them, and could be henceforth operated co-operatively; another portion could be sold to co-operatives of distribution and still another to the communities or to the states." It is clear, however, that capital would find its most extensive and generous purchaser in the states or

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.)

To the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.,
 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Desiring to help you raise a sufficient amount to purchase a linotype and job outfit, I enclose herewith \$....., which please accept as my contribution for that purpose.
 Name.....
 Address.....
 State.....
 County.....

Out this out, paste at the head of a piece of paper, circulate among your friends, and return with money collected as soon as possible.
 To the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.,
 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
 We, the undersigned, herewith subscribe and pay the sum set opposite our names to help you secure a linotype and job printing outfit.

Name.	Address.	Amount.
.....
.....

To the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.,
 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
 To help you secure a linotype and job printing plant please send the Herald to the following names and address, for which I enclose \$.....

Name.	Address.	Amount.
.....
.....

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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municipalities, and for this very reason the majority of the industries would pass into the possession of the states and municipalities. That the Social-Democrats when they came into control would strive consciously for this solution is well recognized." (Social Revolution, p. 113-114).

Who now are the muddle heads? Are we of Wisconsin and of nine-tenths of the Socialists of America who stand with Marx, Engels, Vandervelde, Kautsky and the thoughtful Socialists of the world—are we the muddle heads, or, are you and Dan De Leon?

When you have gnawed on these nuts awhile we have some more for you.

Returns from Spring election in Montana indicate they polled about 12 per cent of the total vote cast. In the November election they cast 8.8 per cent.
 Robert Salliel organized a German branch with 31 members in Toledo, O.
 The readers of the Social-Democratic Herald can help the paper very much if they will mention to advertisers the fact of seeing their "ad" in the Herald. All advertisers like to know that their advertisement is noticed, and it would benefit us more than you can imagine if all our readers would do this for us.

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The Herald is not responsible for the opinions of its contributors.
Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.

What International Socialism Demands:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

If you believe in the above vote with the Social-Democrats:

All communications intended for the national party and headquarters should be addressed, hereafter, to J. MAHLON BARNES, NATIONAL SECRETARY, 205 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

Serious as has been, and still is, the Colorado aggression on human rights, it is still not without its humorous side. The following, for instance, is richly funny. It is an interview with Roosevelt's friend, Sherman Bell, of Bull Pen fame, and we take it from the press dispatches:

"Former Gov. James H. Peabody was scared half to death most of the time he was in office. I had to stand behind him constantly to stiffen his backbone during the labor troubles.

First he tried to compromise with the Western Federation of Miners and then called out the militia. Then when Moyer was thrown into the bull pen Peabody wired us imploring us to release the miners' leader. Peabody simply collapsed when the federation applied to the federal court.

"Elected by corporations, he tried to double cross them, but Lieut. Haggott and myself were ready to decoy him to Cripple Creek and thence out of the state if the public interest demanded it. Recently when Peabody was governor for a day it took a team of horses to drag him out of his office."

Looked at seriously this shows that the corporations in control of the Republican party meant to insist at all times that Banker Peabody, the Republican governor, belonged to them and must do their bidding. The Peabody-Corporation game in Colorado was so high-handed and so fraught with dangers because of the revolt of the working class whom it was scourging, that it is no wonder that Peabody himself became frightened at it and that his backbone needed from time to time strengthening by capitalist military process. If he had at any time failed the interests of capitalism, capitalism through the military was ready to deport him also! Capitalism had gotten the taste of blood and was mad with class fury. Nor has the situation cleared up very much. Labor knows what it can expect if it tries to assert its rights to any extent. It had a chance to break its chains by massing to the polls and putting a Socialist in the governor's chair, but while its organized leaders talked Socialism in a perfunctory way prior to election the count of votes showed that Labor went to the polls in Colorado and voted capitalistic, the same as the minions of Sam. Gompers did in the East.

We have recently had laid before us the documents in two different cases of clerical swindling by means of mining stocks.

Pretending to serve the Lord, but really serving the Devil, the two priests concerned simply played upon the reverence of the faithful to swindle them out of their money on mines that practically did not exist.

In one case one of these priestly vultures was clearly enjoying the protection of his bishop, indicating strongly that there was a rake-off in it for his superior.

One of the priests in question has become immensely wealthy by his operations in bogus mining stock, and you can just bet your life, as the boys say, that he sees the iniquity of Socialism and never fails to warn his flock against it.

He insists that the capitalist system is a fine thing—and it is, for him!

But some of the members of his own faith whom he has plucked are beginning to think otherwise.

While on the subject, we may well call attention to a similar matter which has been exposed in Colorado. We take the following from the *Miners' Magazine* of Denver:

It will be remembered that during the past summer Bishop Metz made an unprovoked and vicious assault upon the Western Federation of Miners in the Rocky Mountain News of June 14th, because that organization in convention assembled reaffirmed its allegiance to the principles of the Socialist party. The Western Federation of Miners answered the bishop in the News (issue of June 21st) and offered to contribute \$1,000 towards the erection of a cathedral providing the bishop would submit to the Catholic people of Colorado an honest, itemized statement of his stewardship since he stepped into the shoes of Bishop Machbeauff. The challenge of the Western Federation of Miners for an itemized statement was completely ignored, and the reason is now apparent. Father Callanan, who has had the custody of the cathedral funds, made a confession that has astounded the good, unsuspecting Catholic people of the diocese, and placed in jeopardy the spotless reputation hitherto enjoyed by the bishop's trusted financial agent. The \$32,000 that had been gathered from various sources to build a temple in which the people could honor and glorify God, have found a resting place in the coffers of mining stock brokers. Who would have thought that a devout and consecrated disciple of the church would become a stock gambler upon money that was gathered from the poor as well as the rich? No member of the Western Federation of Miners who believes in the principles of Socialism could have brought any greater dishonor upon himself than the soul-saving gentleman who has squandered money that did not belong to him. If he had won in the game of speculation, it is probable that his bishop would have applauded his business ability, notwithstanding the fact that his margins had been wrested from others who had played in the game to win and lose. It is an open question whether the bishop would have objected to 'the building of a cathedral upon the profits that were made from the stock board. If Father Callanan had been fortunate in his gambling venture. The incentive for profit has brought about the downfall of this limb of the church, and if we were living under the reign of Socialism, which the bishop condemns, this young man would not now be a penitent in disgrace.

We would warn our Catholic readers among the working class to be very careful when approached by a priest who has stock schemes to propose. Don't trade your hard earned savings for mere paper. Be on your guard.

For middle-headed, inchoate reasoning commend us to the editor of the *Montana Socialist*. He says he agrees with the idea of improving the worker's condition, but believes there is a faster way to get the needed improvements in the conditions of the working class: "Demand the whole thing, and the capitalist parties in power will grant all these things before we elect our party." At the same time, as a Socialist, he believes in making a conquest of the political power. And when we win, what? We are to have no working program, but to conduct ourselves in such an impotent way as to disgust even our own party members, so as to be immediately kicked out again. If the Socialists elect an alderman he is to sit in the board of aldermen and vote against everything except the "whole thing," the co-operative commonwealth. In other words, the working class, no matter whom they

HORRIBLE, SIMPLY HORRIBLE!!
Civilization Under the Capitalist System Dooms the Workers to a Living Hell!

New York, April 9.—Raymond Robbins, of Chicago, in speaking to-night at Plymouth Church on "The Problem of the Poor in the Tenement House Region," said in effect that Chicago was BECOMING A CITY OF TRAMPS.

"The morals of a boy are safer in the roughest mining camp than in Chicago," he said. "There are in that city more than 60,000 homeless men at the close of the lake season, who bring into the city at least \$5,000,000 annually. With this sum the red-light district of Chicago is supported. Their motto is whiskey, women and the gamblers' trance."

"EVERY BALE OF GOODS THAT LEAVES CHICAGO IS TRUCKED BY HOMELESS MEN, and, in fact, every employe on the steamers on the upper lakes is of the same class, with the exception of the officers on those boats."

"The biggest industry in Racine, Wis., is the big J. I. C. Thrashing Machine Works, and YET IT IS NOTHING SHORT OF HELL, because it is what we call an eight months' proposition. During the four months that that plant is closed down the thousands of workmen flock to Chicago and spend their hard-earned money within a week or so."

"The girls of Chicago who are unable to procure employment are INVITED TO THEIR RUIN by offers of \$18 a week from proprietors of houses in the red-light district, and I venture to say that the same condition of affairs exists right here in New York City."

"The very foundation of political power of men is shaken in Chicago by such as John Brennan, of the Eighteenth Ward, who on April 4 last exploited over 5,000 unemployed men at the polls in the interest of the Democratic party. This same man last June awayed more than 4,000 of the same class at the polls and made them vote for the Republican candidates."

(Mr. Robbins has until very recently been superintendent of the Chicago municipal lodging house, and knows exactly what he is talking about.)

chair of the *Bräuer Zeitung*, the official journal of the United Brewery Workmen, by a referendum vote. The vote stood 11,960 against and 10,501 for, thus he lost by considerably over a thousand votes. For some reason not yet explained the votes of the Milwaukee brewery workers, which were largely against Trautman, were not sent in, so that the vote against him was really considerably larger than it appears in the record. Comrade J. P. Weigel of Boston has been named as editor by the executive board of the brewery workers' organization.

WISCONSIN.

STATE ORGANIZATION NOTES.

By Carl D. Thompson.

Has your local discussed the subject of "The Referendum?" If so, write us about it.

Racine has elected six comrades. Why not have your city be next.

Study the Herald every week and you will learn how the Social-Democratic victories are won. In that way you will learn how to win in your community.

Don't forget the punch cards and the state organization fund. Keep the ball a-rolling.

Don't believe all the lies you see in the capitalist papers about the Social-Democratic party. If you want to know about anything write to headquarters.

THE GREAT ANNUAL PICNIC.—Comrades all over the state should not forget the annual picnic to be given by the Social-Democrats at Milwaukee July 16. As the profits of this picnic all go to the cause of Socialism every comrade should do all he can to make it a success. And the best thing to do is to plan to attend, if possible. Special rates will be granted on all railroads, and it will be a splendid opportunity for the comrades of the state to meet together. Don't forget the date.

KENOSHA.—Comrade Carl D. Thompson spoke here to a good sized and enthusiastic audience on April 13. The local has a good membership and recently cleared \$70 on a dance. Of this they sent \$15 to the state fund, \$40 they spent for 1,500 copies of the Herald each week for four weeks. These they distributed thoroughly throughout the city.

STATE ORGANIZATION FUND.—Up to April 4 we had received just \$22 on the punch cards for the state organization fund. Last week Comrade W. A. Arnold of Milwaukee came in with \$1 and Comrade Robert Sponholz put in another dollar, thus raising the total to \$24. Look up your punch cards, Comrades, and begin harvesting those loose dimes and nickels.

In the recent election at Huntington, Ark., the candidates for mayor received the following vote: Democratic, 67; Citizens, 67; W. Denny, Socialist, 66. Daniel Hagan, state secretary of Ark., was elected city attorney on the Socialist ticket, receiving 131 votes, the Democratic candidate having withdrawn a few days before election.

The supreme court of California declares unconstitutional the provisions of Los Angeles city charter by which aldermen can be "recalled" by a petition of a specified number of their constituents.

HALF HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

A Catholic Socialist's View.

Editor Herald: I am a subscriber of your paper and take very much interest in it, especially your articles on the Roman Catholic Church, as I am a Socialist and a member of the Roman Catholic Church. I would like to call your attention to the fact that there is a movement in this country to try to get the people to believe that it is not Roman Catholic. Of the sixty-seven Cardinals that control the church, forty are Italians, and we do not stop to think why the Pope is always an Italian, and a majority, thirty-five, reside in Rome, which surely makes it Roman, and whenever another Cardinal is elected they see that the majority is Roman. The origin of the College of Cardinals is uncertain, for the earliest accounts are confusing and contradictory. The Council has arisen by a process of usurpation into the powerful body it is today, and monopolizes the power of electing a successor to the Pope from among their members of Cardinals. Of the sixty-seven Cardinals, the Italians have one Cardinal for about every seven other nationalities, while all other nationalities have one Cardinal for every eight million five hundred thousand members. What do you think of that for a just and fair representative council? And you will notice that the most ignorant and backward nations have the most Cardinals. Italy has five, Spain eight, Austria-Hungary five, France seven and the other nations from one to three each. The United States has only one. It has been estimated that the Cardinals alone cost the church many millions of dollars a year. P. D. Armour once proposed to form a syndicate to exploit the Pope and all of the headquarters staff of the church, from the Vatican to the neighborhood of Chicago. The astute banker calculated that the syndicate could easily recoup itself for all the cost of the pontifical exodus, including the rebuilding of St. Peter's, by the increase of value which it would give to the real estate in the neighborhood of the new Vatican and the pilgrimages they would receive from all over the world, and the money that would be spent. It would be as good as a world's fair every year. No wonder that these Cardinals are against Socialism, because most of the people that make pilgrimages have loaded their fortunes out of the working people, and Socialism would make them useful members of society in place of parasites.

Answers to Correspondents.

F. Cross, Iowa City.—Many thanks. Will make use of them.

Fred. Hulst, Providence.—Wisconsin has a primary election law and the Socialists are not at all enthusiastic over it. In fact it contains several possibilities of danger, and is not all "cracked up to be."

NAT'L. E'DUQUARTERS.—A protest has been lodged by Nat. Committeeman Burgess of Washington against placing Joseph Gilbert, Nat. Committeeman of Utah, on the reserve list of national speakers and organizers and request a vote of the national committee on the question.

M. Ogul, financial secretary of the German branch of Newport News, Va., reports Herman Elf expelled by unanimous vote for dishonesty in defrauding the comrades individually and collectively.

National Executive Committee called to order by Secretary Barnes 8:45 P. M., April 20. All present except Bandlow in Ohio from whom word was received that he would be present at the Friday morning session.

Comrades Kerr of Chicago and Reynolds of Terre Haute were elected auditors by the national executive committee.

National Committeeman Trautmann's referendum No. 6, Motion No. 6, has been reported defeated by a vote of 12 to 16, 6 not voting. National Committeeman Bandlow claimed he voted no by mistake, and by instructions of the National Executive Committee it is announced that Referendum No. 6, Motion 6, has been adopted by a vote of 18 to 17, 6 not voting.

J. Mahlon Barnes, Nat'l. Secy.

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The one is a sport, the other a society swell.

The one fixes, the other promotes. The one seeks to be an office taker, the other an office maker. The one would accept a bribe, the other would give it.

When a gambler wins he is a lucky sport, when the speculator wins he is a shrewd financier. When a gambler loses he is an unlucky fool, when a speculator loses he is a reckless plunger.

A gambler loses, he loses his employer's money, he's a crook; a speculator loses always the money of confiding and credulous widows and orphans, he is a defaulter.

It's a "shell game," no matter who plays it, the gambler or the speculator; the difference is in the amount of money played and who the victims are.

If Bigelow had cornered the wheat market and had skinned hundreds of small fry at the game of chance his falsifying of the books would have been called a clever rise, and the directors and officers of the bank and the financial kings, assistants and the fooled public would have whistled "Hail to the chief." He would have been an authority on "Honest Success in Business" and "How to get along on \$400 a month." He would have been a heavy weight on the subject "Who dare attack men who make millions by honest toil, great brain work and mental genius."

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Telephone Main 1742.

The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays at 8 o'clock, at Frodo Germaine Hall, Fourth Street, between State and Cedar.

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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC NOTES.

The South-Side Socialist Women's Club is making preparations for their May Ball to be held on Saturday evening, May 20th at Graf's Hall, 715 Clinton street.

Two weeks ago Comrade Johnson of the Turn of Greenfield dropped in and put his name on the shop-workers' list. He said that he wanted to do some work for the cause of Socialism. The result was that Comrade Johnson sent in \$4.00 as his first contribution. He registered a kick against capitalism. Good for Comrade Johnson! That is the work that counts. There is no excuse why every man or woman who understands our organization cannot do something towards the organization.

Don't forget the May Ball celebrations of the various branches. The following is a list of some of them:

8th Ward, Saturday, May 13th, Barmeister's Hall, corner 9th and Greenfield.

North Greenfield branch, Saturday May 13th, at Neumann's Hall, 14th and Mitchell.

The 23rd Ward branch will give a grand May Ball at Peterson's Hall, 2714 North Ave., May 13th. Admission \$1.00 a family, refreshments included. All are invited.

Don't forget the basket picnic of the 11th ward. The same will take place in Daxler's Grove, Janesville Plank Road, Sunday, June 25th.

12th Ward, Huchbeck Grove, Howell ave., July 2nd.

23rd Ward branch, Daxler's Grove, June 18th.

The 10th Ward Bohemian branch will hold its May Day celebration at Cihor's hall, 1329 Fond Du Lac ave., Sunday, April 30th 2:30 P. M.

The 23rd Ward is arranged for a Schafkopf Tourney next Sunday afternoon at Bresemeister's Hall, cor. of 13th and Washington st. Valuable prizes will be given away and the comrades are cordially invited.

The Social-Democratic Bowling Club of the 11th ward is going to arrange for a nouting this summer.

The library of the 11th ward is already proving a success.

If there is no shop worker in the factory, mill or workshop which you are employed, then make a start by enlisting your name as a shop worker. Report to the city organizer for full instructions as to the work.

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Be sure to attend the concert of the United Slating Societies next Sunday afternoon at the West Side Turn Hall.

The Socialist Home Club has changed the time of holding the regular Schafkopf Tournaments from Fridays to the second and fourth Thursdays each month, in order to accommodate the comrades of the 8th, 11th and 23rd Ward branches, who desired to participate in these affairs at the Home. Comrades, attend the next tournament on April 27th. Remember the place, 382 Washington street. Plenty of prizes. Tickets ten cents.

The East Side Socialist Women's Club has arranged for a prize picnic and Schafkopf tourney to be held at F. Locke's hall, Saturday evening, May 6th. The hall is located at 327 Sherman st. Some valuable prizes will be awarded to the winners.

Comrade E. T. Melms will deliver a lecture on "Socialism and the Woman" before the West Side Socialist Women's Club, Sunday afternoon, May 20th. The lecture will be held at N. Peterson's Hall, 2714 North Ave. An effort will be made on this occasion to still more strengthen the membership of this club. Comrade Melms will point out clearly in this lecture that woman must free herself, as man having been responsible not only for his own slavery, but for the slavery of women as well, as past history will show. Everybody is cordially invited to attend. Admission free. A discussion will follow.

The West Side Socialist Women's Club is gaining in membership. At several meetings of late they grew considerably in membership.

Following comrades helped in tearing down the walls of capitalism by making the following contributions:

Comrade Schuch \$1.00
Comrade A. Tank 1.50
Comrade F. Behling50
Comrade Johnson 4.00

This will help some to carry on organization. Let us have more of this kind of work as the time goes on, for without a solid and constantly growing organization our enemies will succeed in retarding our aims for the cause of Socialism.

The South Side Women's Socialist Club will hold a prize picnic party at Al. Jeck's Hall, on Sixth ave. near Greenfield ave., Tuesday afternoon, May 2nd. All are cordially invited.

The City Notes Man.

THE BIG PICNIC.
Fourth annual picnic of the Social-Democratic party of Wisconsin at Schitz Park, Milwaukee, Sunday, July 16, 1905.

Berkley Farrell, Chairman, Picnic Committee.
H. W. Bistorius, Secretary Picnic Committee.

General Picnic Committee: R. L. Schmitt, Otto Harbicht, Max Wages, A. Heumann, Theo. Reynolds, H. Treves, Dr. W. C. Young, H. W. Bistorius, E. J. Berner, F. L. Thompson, H. Wartchow, Albert Beck, Edw. Kleckhafer, Walter Rybacki, G. A. Brian, Wm. Hammann, Alb. Wiesse, Max Binner, Edw. Zinn, Wm. Baumann, M. L. Blodgett, Rud. Bernhardt, S. Lewandowski, Dr. H. L. Nahlin, Karl E. Salami, Frank Gruener, Herman Groszkalski, Wm. Plamm, C. Schussler, Jul. Albricht, Fred. Lehmann, Peter Klein, Berkley Farrell, Wm. Voller.

Refreshment Committee: Ed. Berner, chairman.
Reception Committee: Dr. H. L. Nahlin, chairman.

Floor Committee: H. Taves, chairman.
Privileges Committee: M. Blodgett, chairman.

Printing and Press Committee: H. W. Bistorius, chairman.
Order Committee: H. Wartchow, chairman.

Games Committee: Wm. Baumann, chairman.
Music Committee: Al. Wiesse, chairman.

Stock Keeper: Max Binner.
Speakers Committee: Frederic Heath, chairman.

Carnival Ticket List.
Previously Reported \$2124.27

Joe Berner	1.25
Mike Lash	.50
T. J. Bauerwas	.75
P. Loendorf	1.50
Chas. Plots	1.50
G. Kroglstad	1.50
J. Engelhardt	.50
U. Bauman	1.50
Edw. Renner	.25
W. Schlondrop	1.00
Thos. Mithnick	.75
Aug. Boerner	1.50
Jos. Czapowski	1.50
Jos. Krushik	1.00
Herman Husslein	1.50
H. W. Bruns	1.00
H. H. Stiel	1.00
Max Tesko	.50
G. G.	.50
Chas. Schaefer	.50
W. Hayes	1.50
W. O.	.50
Rud. Ehlert	.25
J. L. Reisse	.25
Anton Albert	1.50
Chas. Herman	1.50
Aug. Loese	1.50
Alex. Berg	1.25
M. W. Ernst	.25
P. Kruse	1.00
N. N.	.25
Jos. Ansbrenner	.25
J. Zimrada	.25
Chas. Schaefer	.25
Geo. Wedel	.25
Max Noudack	.50
H. Lemmermann	.50
R. P. Nagel	1.50
Wm. Koeh	.25
P. Schrymehl	1.50
Conrad Widgen	.25
Gust. P. Richter	.50
Geo. Leopold	.50
J. Kraus	1.50
Chas. Muehlenbach	.50
J. Cadel	.25
Gust. Krogmann	.50
Chas. Koha	.50
Fred. Biehl	.50
H. Schultenberg	1.50
Ed. Reihart	1.50
J. D. Smith	1.00
Mrs. T. P. Harrabaas	.25
Chas. Hintz	.50
F. J. Fenkl	.50
Thos. Feely	1.00
A. Eichted	.25
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The total reported in the last issue was \$2127.27. It should have been \$2126.57.

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P. A. PETERSON, 704 S. Fourteenth Street, Manitowish.
T. J. McKEIGUE, 19 North Franklin street, Janesville.

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FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee.
FRED. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy.-Treas., 553 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List.

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The West Bend Brewing and Malting Co. of West Bend, Wis.
The F. F. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee.
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Chas. Polachek Bros. Co., 182-184 3rd st., Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of chandeliers, gas and electric fixtures.
The Atlas Bread Co. of Milwaukee.
The Oswald Iceberg Bakery, Milwaukee.
Pamper & Wiggenhorst, better known as the P. & W. Candy Co. of La Crosse, Wis., manufacturers of Cigars and Tobacco.
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The Capital Coal Co. of Green Bay, Casey, E. Green Reuter, Co., Merchant Tailors, Wells Building, Milwaukee.

(From The Vanguard.)

Socialists preach peace and are accused of inciting strife. They condemn war and are denounced by the professed followers of the Prince of Peace. They insist upon the Golden Rule and are called infidels by the people who "believe" in Christ. They ask for simple justice and are branded as fools. They prove their position by statistics of the commercial world and government reports and are branded as liars. If they would only preach war, greed, oppression, fraud, and the whole capitalist code of "morality," what a respectable lot they would be!

The ridiculous notions still exploited by some pulpits concerning Socialism makes them the laughing stock of their community. A Methodist preacher in Los Angeles by the name of Fisher is the latest to make an exhibition of himself by declaring in a recent sermon that Socialists propose to "do away with all machinery," that they are "opposed to Christianity," and, to cap the climax, that "a fair example of Socialism is found in a prison." Think of people paying a man to talk such stuff and nonsense! But, perhaps, after all, this is just what he is paid for.

It is something when the capitalist press recognizes, if only by way of amusement, the cruelty and shame of present social conditions. Here is Life's recent satire on child labor in Pennsylvania: "In declining to place any obstacle in the way of employment of very little girls in factories the legislature of Pennsylvania stands up manfully for the fullest measure of industrial progress. Sociologists long ago discovered that the younger the operative the less it costs, in proportion to his available working strength, to keep his body and soul together. That is to say, children are the cheapest help in the world. This is a wise provision of nature, and good for many millions of national wealth, provided all legislatures are as discerning and as brave as the legislature of Pennsylvania."

Object to Socialism, do you, on the ground that it would reduce men to a dull level, rob them of many independence, and make life a monotonous round? Why this is precisely why we object to capitalism. It destroys individualism, degrades manhood, and makes of man a mere machine. If you are in doubt read this from a recent address by Bishop Potter, of New York, who, by the way, is saying some good things these days: "Machinery is doing away with intelligence in labor. It is turning the laboring man into an

idiot. Not long ago I visited a large factory in this state. The owner showed me around proudly, pointing out the manner in which labor was simplified. I saw a young man sitting before some sort of a large hammer with his legs crossed, and all his work consisted in shoving into an opening in the machinery a small piece of iron. He would turn the metal two or three times, throw it into a large box and take another piece. That was this man's work, day after day, week after week. No wonder that at night-time he drank, gambled and fought; otherwise he would go mad. How many of us would stand this and not cry out? Not one of us but would become a drinker. Myself among the very first."

Every charge that capitalism makes against Socialism and every dire prediction as to what would befall the individual and society under Socialism finds complete answer in the fact that there is not an evil known among men which cannot be traced directly to the door of capitalism itself. Indeed we are so accustomed to the wrongs inherent in the present order of things that we still attribute to the weakness and wickedness which are really the result of social conditions imposed for ages by the ruling class. It is to the credit of human nature that men make as good a showing as they do in spite of the enormous burdens placed upon them. Yet this triumph of human nature is no reason why we should continue to submit to injustice and allow the crushing process to continue. In his admirable work, "Mankind in the Making," H. G. Wells says: "At present it is a shameful and embittering fact that a gifted man from the poorer strata of society must often buy his personal development at the cost of his posterity, he must either die childless and successful for the children of the stupid to reap what he has sown, or sacrifice his gift—a wretched choice and an evil thing for the world at large—this is a stupid superstition that genius will out in spite of all discouragement. The fact that great men have risen against crushing disadvantages in the past proves nothing of the sort; this roll call of survivors does not more than give the measure of the enormous waste of human aptitude has achieved."

Rev. J. M. A. Spence.

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Some Information for Tax Commissioner Bruce.

Having been convinced that nearly every big manufacturer and property holder is a tax dodger, we have for some time tried to find proof. We did not want any opinion or guess from a real estate man as to the value of property, but we wanted a convincing and indisputable proof. And we have found it. We are able to prove that Milwaukee manufacturers were assessed too low in the year of 1900.

In this year the U. S. Government had a census. The census officials gave out slips of paper to every manufacturing concern in the city. On these slips different questions were asked of these concerns. One of the questions was: What is the capital value of your business? This question was subdivided into three parts, as follows: 1) Value of land; 2) Value of Buildings; 3) Sundries.

In the same year the Milwaukee tax office put an assessed value on these identical properties. These values were also subdivided into 3 parts: 1) real estate; 2) improvements; 3) personal property.

The first items are identical in both cases, i. e., land in the U. S. census reports and real estate in the tax rolls are the same.

Being certain of this point, we tried to see in what way we could compare these two figures, the one of the U. S. census and the other of the Milwaukee tax office. And here we found that, while we could not compare the figures for any individual company, we could compare these figures for different industrial groups. We will explain it more thoroughly. The U. S. census reports report different industries in groups, such as "Agricultural implements, Tanneries, Breweries, etc." We looked up some industries in Milwaukee and added up the assessed value of their land and found that not one of them was assessed more than 30 per cent of the real value. The rule of the tax commissioner's office is to assess property at 50 per cent of its value.

Let us look closer at one industry, the tanning industry for instance. The U. S. census reports give the value of the real estate of tanneries of Milwaukee at \$908,030.

The Milwaukee tax roll gives the assessed value for the same year at \$298,800. This means that the assessed valuation of the total real estate of the tanneries in 1900 was only 30 per cent of the valuation which the tanneries themselves put upon this same real estate. We want to call the reader's

attention again to the fact that these figures do not represent any Socialist estimate, but are on the one hand taken from the Milwaukee tax rolls, and on the other from statements given to the U. S. census officials by these self same tannery concerns.

Now let us draw some conservative conclusions. The property of these tanneries should be assessed at 50 per cent of its real valuation. This valuation, as given by the tanneries and shown above, amounted in 1900 to \$908,030. Therefore the assessed valuation would be \$454,015. As shown by figures taken from the Milwaukee tax roll, the assessed valuation in reality was only \$298,800. This means that the real assessed valuation is too low by the amount of \$155,215. Taking the usual tax rate, which is 21 per cent of the assessed valuation, this would mean that the tanneries in 1900 cheated the city out of 21 per cent of \$155,215 or \$32,595. This includes their land only, not their buildings and personal property.

We found the same to be true of other industries, for instance the breweries. We can therefore safely assume that hardly any of the big manufacturing concerns is assessed more than 30 per cent on their taxable property.

The total land value of the manufacturing industries of Milwaukee in 1900 amounted to \$15,000,000. If we suppose that 60 per cent of this is owned by big concerns then we will certainly keep within very conservative limits. These 60 per cent would give us \$9,000,000. Of this the tanneries own \$908,000 or about 10 per cent. We have shown that the tanneries in 1900 cheated the city out of \$38,500 taxes on their land. Taking the same ratio this would give for the total big manufacturers ten times as much or a total of \$385,000. This only takes into consideration the land value. If we now consider that the land value of these concerns comprises about one quarter of the total taxable property, and if we consider that in all probability the improvements and the personal property are introduced in the tax rolls even considerably more than the land, we again say that we can safely use the same ratio as in the land value, i. e. that the improvements and the personal property are assessed at only 30 per cent instead of 50 per cent of their real valuation. As the land value consists of about 1 of the total and as we have shown that the defraudation on land alone amounted to \$38,500, this would mean that the big manufacturing concerns of Milwaukee in 1900 defrauded the city of \$155,200 in taxes. How do you like this? If we consider that the total ward appropriations in 1904 amounted to \$200,000 we can conjecture what a big amount of improvements the city could have made with these \$155,200. And mind you, these are only manufacturing concerns. All the big downtown office buildings are not included in this.

If Mr. Bruce is really interested in the proper taxation of property in Milwaukee, let him indicate his willingness and we will show him a way by which he will be able to ascertain the exact value of at least 50 properties in the city.

Vox Populi.

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

A certain Milwaukeean some years ago told Bigelow he ought to retire and enjoy his fortune as well as the wonderful world he lived in. "No," said Bigelow, with a money-mad look in his eyes, "I've made two millions, now I want four millions!"

Mr. L. W. Nieman, editor of the Milwaukee Journal, denies that his paper was paid for printing the Kress lectures. He says it was paid to run the other gas articles, the same as the other papers, but that contrary to the others, the articles were not run as original. We had positive information from the editor of another city paper who told us he was offered Gas company money to run the lectures by Father Kress, and considered the information reliable.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT.

IN PROBATE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

In the Matter of the Estate of Auguste Prahm, deceased on this 13th day of April, A. D. 1905, upon reading and filing the petition of Ida Prahm, a daughter of the said deceased, stating that Auguste Prahm, late of the County of Milwaukee, died intestate, on or about the 29th day of March, 1905, and praying that Charles Goodgett, or some other suitable person, be appointed Administrator of the Estate of said deceased.

It is Ordered, That said application be heard before this Court at a regular term thereof to be held at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of June A. D. 1905, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.

And it is FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the "Social-Democratic Herald", a newspaper published in said County, prior to said hearing.

By the Court,

JOHN C. KARL,

Register of Probate.

RICHARD ELLENRE,

Attorney of Estate.

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THE THEATER.

DAVIDSON THEATER.

One of the most delightfully promising engagements for the present theatrical season is Viola Allen's appearance at the Davidson, Monday, May 1, for three nights, as Hermione and Perdita in "The Winter's Tale." The company supporting Miss Allen is a large and important one. The production is the most elaborate and artistic in which Miss Allen has appeared. Of Miss Allen's appearance lately writes "No actress of this day is better qualified for the undertaking of so stupendous and worthy ambitious a task as the staging of this so infrequently acted of Shakespeare's plays, or the portrayal of its dual acting and never easily assumed characters of Hermione and Perdita. As Miss Allen's Viola, however, was an artistic triumph as great as any achieved within the immediate present, we may look to see her succeed so completely in these rare and appealing characters as to take the positive position as the first of Shakespearean actresses of this day and time."

ALHAMBRA THEATER.

Manager Miller of the Alhambra has booked the Hopkins Big Show for the "open" Sunday tomorrow when there will be matinee and evening performances. The Hopkins show has long held its own in the front rank of traveling vaudeville organizations, and this season it has been greatly reinforced. This engagement is for only the two performances on Sunday.

Hosts of local theatergoers will have an opportunity to see the leading members of the present Thanhouser Stock company for the last time at the Alhambra this week. The stock company will open a week's farewell engagement



EDITH EVELYN AT THE ALHAMBRA.

at the Grand avenue theater on Monday night, when the cast will include James Durkin, Lee Baker, Albert Brown, Irving Brooks, Edith Evelyn, Grace May Lamkin, and Patty Allison—all prime favorites with local audiences. After the week's engagement, the present company will disband. "A Wife's Redemption" will be the play. It is an English society drama, adapted from a French play, "La Maison du Mari." It enjoyed a run of 300 nights in London, and has been enthusiastically received on both sides of the Atlantic.

BIJOU THEATER.

"Me, Him and I," the new spectacular musical farce, in which Hurtig and Seamon are featuring those three quaint comedians, Bickel, Watson and Wrothe, at the Bijou tomorrow afternoon. It presents George Bickel as the German



HARRY WATSON WITH "ME, HIM & I"

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